(c) The following steps have been taken to arrest the activities of smugglers in and around the capital:

(i) Some active drug traffickeers/ smugglers operating interstate and also internationally have been identified. Constant watch is being maintained on them and on the drug pedlars/smugglers who are receiving consignments from the traffickeers.

(ii) Special vigil is maintained at the entry and exit points of the Union Territory of Delhi in order to apprehend the drug pedlars traffickeers/smugglers and effect seizures. Significant seizures have been made.

(iii) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 was enacted and enforced from 14th November, 1985, providing deterrent punishment for offences under the Act.

(iv) Since 14th November, 1985, 1645 persons have been arrested.

**Administrative Tribunal at Nagpur**

*228. SHRI S.W. DHABE:
SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it was announced that administrative tribunal for Government servants will be established at Nagpur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the office of the tibunal started functioning at Nagpur with the jurisdiction of state of Madhya Pradesh and Vidharba area of Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have changed the decision subsequently; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had notified on 26-7-1985 that one of the Benches of the proposed Administrative Tribunal shall ordinarily sit at Nagpur.

(b) The Central Administrative Tribunal was established on 1-11-1985. However, the Nagpur Bench of the Tribunal did not start functioning because the notification dated 26-7-1985 was superseded by another notification dated 31-10-1985 inw which Nagpur was not notified as one of the additional Benches.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court while hearing certain writ petitions challenging the validity of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 had directed in their interim order dated 31-10-1985 that additional Benches of the Tribunal should be set up at the seats of those High Courts where the work load would justify the establishment of an additional Bench. The Government accordingly decided to set up more addtional Benches at the permanent seats of the High Courts in two phases. On 9-12-1985, suitable directions were made in this behalf by the Supreme Court. The establishment of additional Benches is in accordance with these directions.

**दिल्ली में परमिटधारियों द्वारा कोयले की कालाबाजारी**

*229. श्री सुशील चन्द मोहन्ता :
श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव :

क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कितने लोगों को कितने कितने रेकों के परमिट दिए गए तथा उन्होंने कितना कोयला मंगवाया और कितने का उपभोग किया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ एकक बन्द पड़े हैं किन्तु उन्हें कोयला मिलता रहा है और उसे काला बाजार में बेचा जाता रहा है; यदि हां, तो उन एककों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच की गई है कि जितने कोयले की सप्लाई की गई उसके अनुपात में उसका उत्पादन भी हुआ या नहीं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) (क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है । (नीचे देखिए)

(ख) पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह पता लगाने के लिये कि क्या कोयले का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, 350 इकाईयों की जांच की थी । यह मालूम होने पर कि 61 इकाईयां उन्हें आवंटित कोयले का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रही हैं, उनके कोटा कार्ड रद्द कर दिए गए थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

विवरण

| वर्ष | निम्न के लिये प्रायोजित इकाईयों की सं० | | आदेशित मात्रा (रेक में) | | वास्तविक प्राप्ति उपयोग (रेक में) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | स्टीम कोक | हार्ड कोक | स्टीम कोक | हार्ड कोक | स्टीम कोक | हार्ड कोक |
| 1983 . | 225 | 415 | 157 | 36 | 24 | 11 |
| 1984 . | 214 | 412 | 155 | 36 | 38 | 11 |
| 1985 . | 211 | 450 | 152 | 18 | 42 | 11 |

**Pollution of Ganga**

*230. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi, has made a study of the main sources of pollution of Ganga;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government are taking in the matter on the basis of the study?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution had prepared a Basin|Sub-Basin inventory of water pollution. The main objectives were to collect detailed data relevant to water pollution and water use for the entire Ganga Basin including information on related subjects such as climate, land use, waste disposal etc.

(b) The major findings of the report, as far as pollution is concerned are as follows:—

(i) The main sources of pollution are urban liquid waste, industrial liquid waste, surface run-off from cultivated land and surface run-off from areas on which urban or industrial solid wastes are dumped.

(ii) Despite considerable amount of resilience of the river, the organic pollution load in the river is significantly high in certain stretches.

(iii) The probable number of coliform count, one of the parameters of river quality, shows considerable variation in certain stretches and also during different seasons of the year. It is very high in summer and also immediately after the monsoon.

(iv) It is estimated that the discharge of sewage from the towns along the banks of the river accounted for almost 75 per cent of the pollution principally from the Class-I cities (population more than a lakh).

(v) The overall ambient water quality needs upgradation in many segments to satisfy the requirements of present use.